GEOMETRY – MODEL No 1

[Q1] *Choose the correct answer:*

(1) The sum of measures of interior angles of pentagon = ...°

a) 180 b) 360 c) 540 d) 720

(2) The square is a rhombus whose diagonals are ....

a) Perpendicular b) Equal c) Parallel d) bisect

(3) The image of point (–2 , – 7) by reflection on Y-axis is ....

a) (–2 , 7) b) (2 , –7) c) (2 , 7) d) (– 2 , –7)

(4) The image of pint (3 , 4) by rotation around origin point with angle 180° is ....

a) (4 , – 3) b) (– 4 , 3) c) (– 3 , – 4) d) (4 , 3)

(5) In Δ XYZ, m(∠X) + m (∠Y) = 90°, then m (∠ Z) = ...°

a) 30 b) 60 c) 90 d) 180

(6) The measure of exterior angle of equilateral triangle ....°

a) 60 b) 90 c) 120 d) 180

[Q2] Complete each of the following:

1) The image of point (4 , 3) by translation (3 , 4) is ....

2) The line segment drawn between two midpoints of two sides in triangle .... the third side

3) If ABCD is square, m (∠ ACD) = ...°

4) The diagonal of rectangle whose dimensions 3 cm , 4 cm is ....

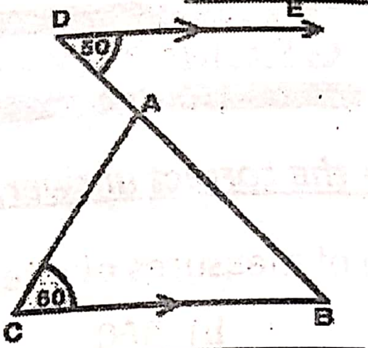
5) The rhombus is a Parallelogram with .... diagonal

[Q3] A) In the opposite figure:

$\overrightarrow{DE} \parallel \overline{BC}$, m (∠ C) = 60°,

M (∠ D) = 50°

Find by proof: m (∠ DAC)



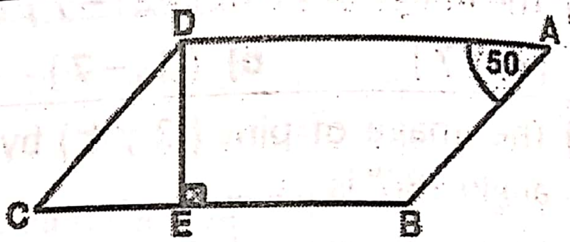
B) A regular polygon the measure of its interior angles 108°, if its side length 5 cm, Find its perimeter.

[Q4] A) In the opposite figure:

ABCD is Parallelogram,

$\overline{DE} \perp \overline{BC}$, m (∠ A) = 50°,

Find by proof: m (∠ EDC)

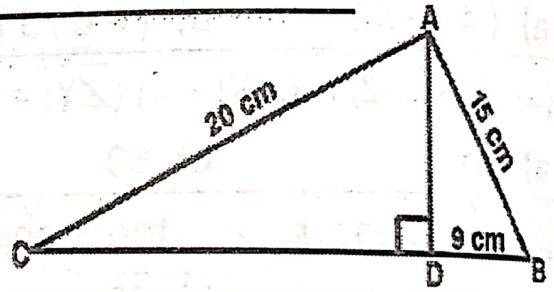


B) In the opposite figure:

$\overline{AD} \perp \overline{BC}$, AB = 15 cm, BD = 9 cm

AC = 20 cm

Find by proof length of $\overline{AD}$, $\overline{DC}$



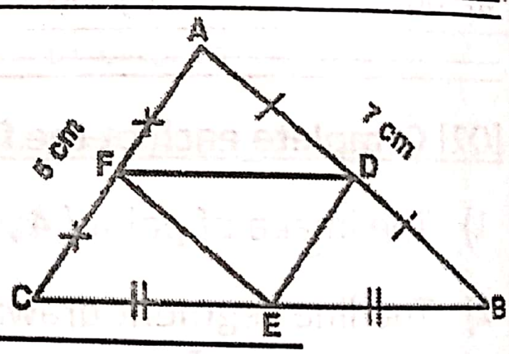
[Q5] A) In the opposite figure:

Δ ABC, D , E , F are midpoints

Of $\overline{AB}$, $\overline{BC}$, $\overline{CA}$

If AB = 7 cm , BC = 10 cm , CA = 5 cm

Find by proof perimeter of Δ DEF



B) On the coordinate plane: locate Δ ABC where A (2 , 4) , B (2 , 6), C (6 , 6), then determine Δ A\ B\ C\ image of Δ ABC by reflection on origin point

End of the questions

GEOMETRY – MODEL No 2

[Q1] Choose the correct answer:

(1) Sum of interior angles of hexagon equals ....°

a) 360 b) 540 c) 720 d) 1080

(2) The square is a rectangle its diagonal are ....

a) Perpendicular b) Equal c) Parallel d) Bisect each other

(3) The image of point (3 , – 4) by rotation around origin point with angle 90° is ....

a) (–3 , 4) b) (4 , 3) c) (–3 , –4) d) (3 , 4)

(4) The image of point (2 , – 3) by translation 3 units in the positive direction of Y – axis is ....

a) (5 , 0) b) (5 , –3) c) (2 , 0) d) (2 , –9)

(5) In Δ ABC, m (∠ B) + m (∠ C) = 120°, then m (∠ A) = ...°

a) 30 b) 60 c) 90 d) 120

(6) In any triangle there are two ....angles at least

a) Acute b) Right c) Obtuse d) straight

[Q2] Complete each of the following:

1) The image of point (2 , – 5) by reflection on origin point is ....

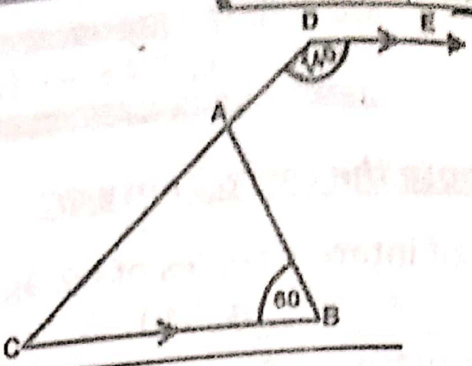
2) The ray drawn from midpoint of a side parallel to second side is.....................

3) If ABCD is a rhombus, m (∠ ACB) = 50°, then m (∠ BAD) = ...°

4) XYZL is a rectangle, XY = 8 cm , XZ = 10 cm , then YZ = ...cm

5) The rectangle is a Parallelogram its diagonal ....

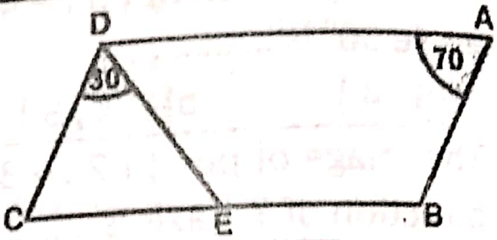
[Q3] A) In the opposite figure:



$\overrightarrow{DE} \parallel \overline{BC}$, m (∠ C) = 60°,
M (∠ D) = 140°
Find by proof: m (∠ DAB)

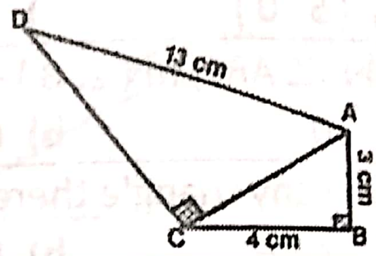
B) A regular polygon the measure of its exterior angles 60°, if its side length 10 cm, Find its perimeter.

[Q4] A) In the opposite figure:



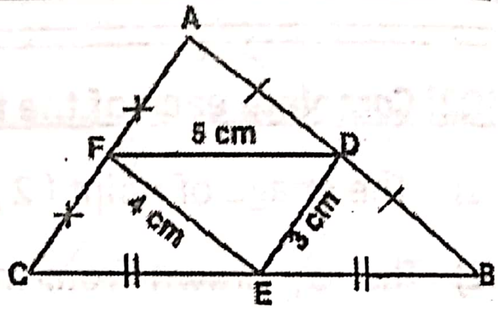
ABCD is Parallelogram,
m (∠ A) = 70°, m(∠EDC) = 30°
Find by proof: m (∠ DEB)

B) In the opposite figure:



M (∠B) = m (∠ ACD) = 90°
AB = 3 cm, BC = 4 cm, AD = 13 cm
Find by proof length of $\overline{AC}$, $\overline{DC}$

[Q5] A) In the opposite figure:



Δ ABC, D , E , F are midpoints
Of $\overline{AB}$, $\overline{BC}$, $\overline{CA}$
If DE = 3 cm , EF = 4 cm , FD = 5 cm
Find by proof perimeter of Δ ABC

B) On the coordinate plane: locate Δ ABC where A (1 , 3) , B (5 , 3), C (5 , 6), then determine Δ A\ B\ C\ image of Δ ABC by reflection on X - Axis

End of the questions

Geometry – Model No 3

[Q1] Choose the correct answer:

(1) The measure of each interior angle of regular hexagon is ......°

a) 60 b) 108 c) 120 d) 135

(2) The Parallelogram its diagonal equal and perpendicular is ......

a) Rectangle b) Square c) Trapezium d) Rhombus

(3) Sum of two consecutive angles in Parallelogram equals.......°

a) 90 b) 180 c) 270 d) 360

(4) The measure of exterior angle of an equilateral triangle is ......°

a) 60 b) 90 c) 120 d) 180

(5) The image of point (3 , 5) by rotation M (O , 90°) is ....

a) (− 3 , 5) b) (− 5 , 3) c) (3 , − 5) d) (− 3 , − 5)

(6) In any triangle there are two .... Angles at least.

a) Acute b) Right c) Obtuse d) Straight

[Q2] Complete each of the following:

1) Sum of accumulative angles at point is ....°

2) The ray drawn from midpoint of a side of triangle parallel to other side .... The third side

3) In Δ ABC, m (∠A) = 50°, m (∠B) = 70°, then m (∠C) = ...°

4) In Δ ABC, m (∠Y) = 90°, XY = 6 cm, YZ = 8 cm, then XZ = ...

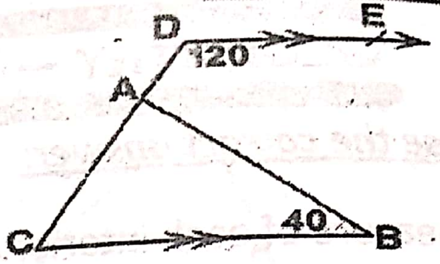
5) The image of the point (− 3 , 2) with rotation M(O , 180°) where O is an origin point is ....

[Q3] A) In the opposite figure:

$\overrightarrow{DE} // \overrightarrow{BC}$, m (∠ D) = 120°,

M (∠ B) = 40°

Find by proof: m (∠ BAD)

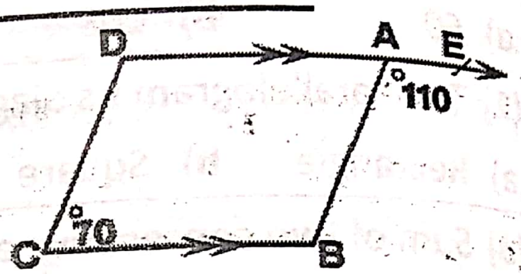


B) In the opposite figure:

E ∈ $\overrightarrow{DA}$, m (EAB) = 110°,

m (∠C) = 70°

Prove that: ABCD is Parallelogram



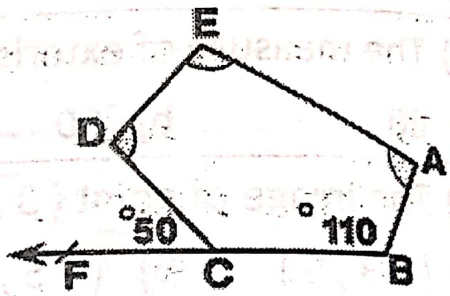
[Q4] A) In the opposite figure:

ABCDE is pentagon, F ∈ $\overrightarrow{BC}$

M (∠ B) 110°, m (∠DCF) = 50°

M (∠ A) = m (∠ E) = m (∠ D)

Find by proof m (∠ E)

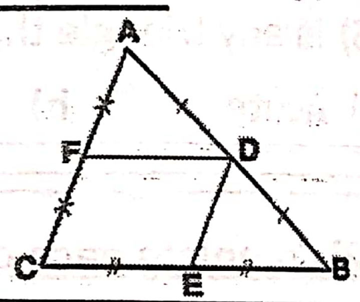


B) In the opposite figure:

In Δ ABC, D,E,F are midpoints of

$\overline{AB}$, $\overline{BC}$, $\overline{CA}$, BC = 12 cm , AC = 10 cm

Find perimeter of figure DECF

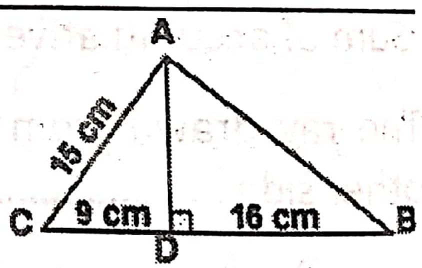


[Q5] A) In the opposite figure:

Δ ABC, $\overline{AD} \perp \overline{BC}$, DC = 9 cm,

BD = 16 cm , AC = 15 cm

Find length of $\overline{AD}$, $\overline{AB}$



B) In coordinate plane, draw $\overline{AB}$ where A (2 , 1) , B (1 , 3) Find:

① Image of $\overline{AB}$ with rotation M (O , 90°)

② Image of $\overline{AB}$ with rotation m (O , 180°)

End of the questions

GEOMETRY – MODEL NO 4

[Q1] Choose the correct answer:

(1) The measure of exterior angle of an equilateral triangle is ......^{o}

a) 60 b) 90 c) 120 d) 180

(2) The ray drawn from midpoint of a side of triangle .... to other side bisect The third side

a) Parallel b) Congruent c) equal d) Bisects

(3) Two diagonal are equal and perpendicular in ....

a) Square b) Rhombus c) Rectangle d) Parallelogram

(4) The hexagon has .... Diagonals

a) 5 b) 6 c) 9 d) 12

(5) The quadrilateral will be a Parallelogram if two sides parallel and..........

a) Intersecting b) Congruent c) Adjacent d) Perpendicular

(6) In Δ ABC, if m $(\angle A) = 4X$, m$(\angle B) = 2X$, m $(\angle C) = 3X$, then $\angle A$ is...

a) Acute b) Right c) reflex d) obtuse

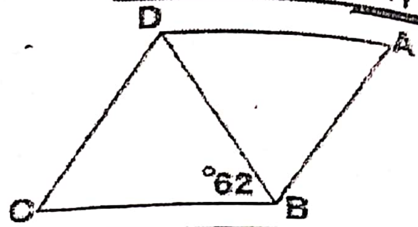
[Q2] Complete each of the following:

1) Image of (5 , – 12) with reflection in origin point is ....
2) Sum of accumulative angles at point equals ....
3) The image of point (– 2 , 5) with reflection at Y-axis is ....
4) In any triangle, if the measure of any angle equal sum of other two angles, then the triangle is ....
5) The image of (5 , 3) with translation $(X , Y) \rightarrow (X + 3 , Y - 2)$ is ....

[Q3] A) In the opposite figure:

ABCD is rhombus, $\overline{BD}$ is diagonal,

m (∠ DBC) = 62°, Find m (∠ A)

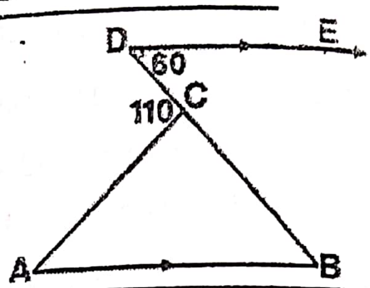


B) In the opposite figure:

Δ ABC, $\overline{DE}$ // $\overline{AB}$, m (∠ D) = 60°,

m (∠ ACD) = 110°, Find measure

Of each angle in Δ ABC



[Q4] A) In the opposite figure:

LMNE is square; its center is point O

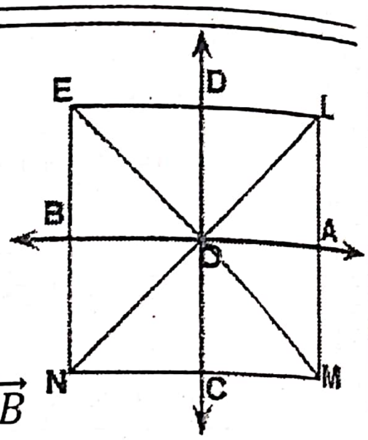
The horizontal axis cut $\overline{LM}$ at A, $\overline{NE}$ at B,

The vertical axis cut $\overline{LE}$ at D, $\overline{MN}$ at C

Find:

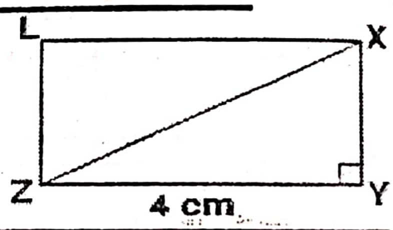
① Image of Δ AOL with reflection in O

② Image of figure AMNO with reflection in $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$



B) In the opposite figure:

XYZL is a rectangle; its area is 12 cm², YZ = 4 cm, Find length of $\overline{XZ}$



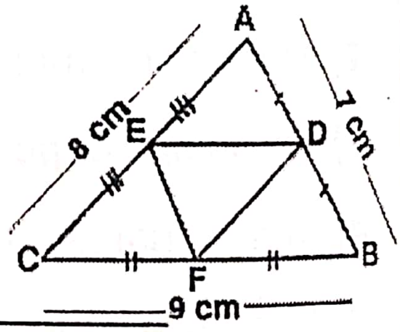
[Q5] A) In the opposite figure:

Δ ABC, D , E , F are midpoints

Of $\overline{AB}$, $\overline{AC}$, $\overline{BC}$

If BC = 9 cm , AB = 8 cm , AC = 8 cm

Find by proof perimeter of Δ DEF .



B) In coordinate plane, draw Δ ABC where A (5 , 5) , B (5 , 2), C (3 , 2) Find the Image of Δ ABC with rotation M (O , 90°)

End of the questions

GEOMETRY – MODEL No 5

[Q1] *Choose the correct answer:*

(1) The sum of measures of interior angles of heptagon = ...°

a) 540 b) 720 c) 900 d) 1080

(2) Image of point (3 , 1) with reflection in Y – axis is ....

a) (−3 , −1) b) (−3 , 1) c) (3 , −1) d) (3 , 1)

(3) The Parallelogram with right angle is ....

a) Square b) Rhombus c) Rectangle d) Trapezium

(4) The diagonal of rectangle whose length 4 cm, width 3 cm is ....

a) 3 cm b) 4 cm c) 5 cm d) 6 cm

(5) The ratio between two complementary angles is 1 : 2, then the measure of the greatest angle is ....°

a) 30 b) 60 c) 90 d) 120

(6) Sum of consecutive of two adjacent angles in Parallelogram equals ....°

a) 90 b) 180 c) 270 d) 360

[Q2] Complete each of the following:

1) The measure of exterior angle of the convex polygon equal 30°, then the number of its sides is ....

2) In right angle triangle, square length of hypotenuse equal.........

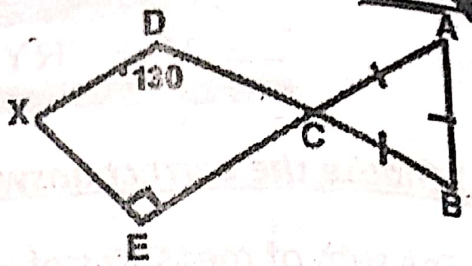
3) Image of point (5 , 7) with rotation M (O , 90°) is ....

4) The line segment join between to midpoints of a triangle .... to the third side

5) The image (3 , 4) with translation (X , Y) → (X − 5 , Y − 3) is ...

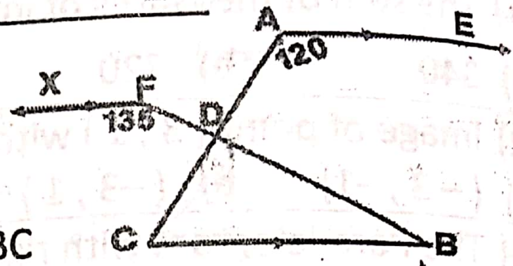
[Q3] A) In the opposite figure:

Δ ABC is an equilateral triangle,
$\overline{BD} \cap \overline{AE} = \{C\}$, m (∠D) = 130°,
Find m (∠X)



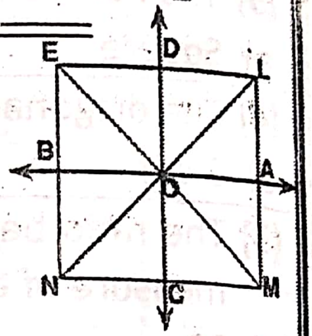
B) In the opposite figure:

$\overline{AE} \,//\, \overline{FX} \,//\, \overline{BC}$, if m (∠ A) = 120°,
m (∠ F) = 135°
Find measure of each angle in Δ DBC



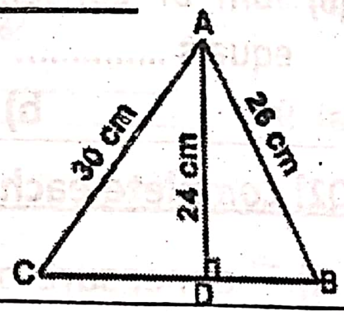
[Q4] A) In the opposite figure:

LMNE is square; its center is point O
The horizontal axis cut $\overline{LM}$ at A, $\overline{NE}$ at B,
The vertical axis cut $\overline{LE}$ at D, $\overline{MN}$ at C, Find:
① Image of Δ AOL with reflection in O
② Image of figure AOL with translation LO in direction of $\overleftrightarrow{LO}$



B) In the opposite figure:

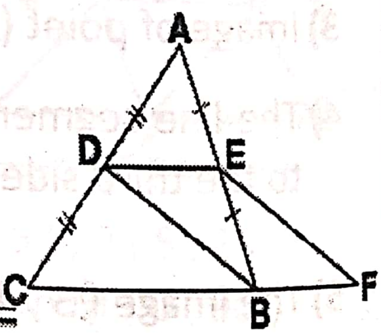
$\overline{AD} \perp \overline{BC}$, AB = 26 cm,
AD = 24 cm, AC = 30 cm
Find length of $\overline{BC}$, area of Δ ABC



[Q5] In coordinate plane, draw Δ ABC where A (1 , 1) , B (3 , 4), C (5 , 2) Find the Image of Δ ABC with reflection in X - axis

B) In the opposite figure:

Δ ABC, D midpoint of $\overline{AC}$,
E midpoint of $\overline{AB}$, FB = $\frac{1}{2}$ BC,
Prove that the figure EFBD is Parallelogram



End of the questions

GEOMETRY – MODEL NO 6

[Q1] Choose the correct answer:

(1) The measure of exterior angle of an equilateral triangle is ......°

a) 60 b) 90 c) 120 d) 180

(2) The image of (– 1 , 3) by translation (4 , – 2) is ....

a) (3 , 1) b) (3 , – 1) c) (5 , 1) d) (5 , – 5)

(3) In a right angle triangle, the length of two sides of right angle 6cm , 8 cm, then the length of hypotenuse is ....

a) 14 cm b) 3 cm c) 10 cm d) 100 cm

(4) The hexagon has .... Diagonals

a) 3 b) 5 c) 7 d) 9

(5) The ratio between two supplementary angles is **5 : 13**, then the measure of the greatest angle is ....°

a) 50 b) 90 c) 130 d) 180

(6) ....

a) .... b) .... c) .... d) ....

[Q2] Complete each of the following:

1) The image of point .... by reflection on X – axis is (3 , 1)

2) The Parallelogram with right angle is called ....

3) Two perpendicular straight lines on third are ....

4) In Parallelogram ABCD, m (∠A) + m (∠C)=150°, then m (∠B)=....

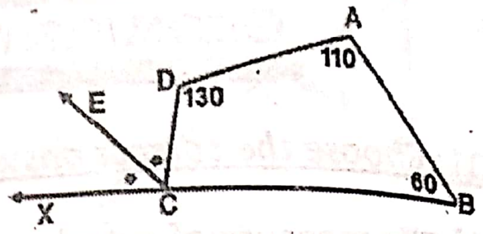
5) The ray drawn from midpoint of a side of triangle parallel to other side .... The third side

[Q3] A) In the opposite figure:

CE bisects $\angle$ DCX, m ($\angle$ A) = 110°

M ($\angle$B) = 60°, m ($\angle$ D) = 130°

Prove that: $\overline{AB}$ // $\overline{CE}$

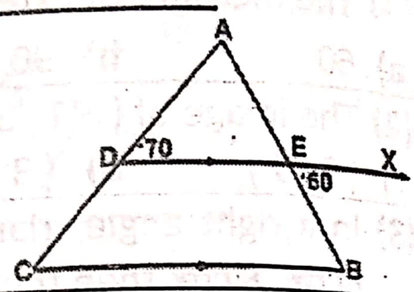


B) In the opposite figure:

$\overline{DE}$ // $\overline{BC}$, m ($\angle$ XEB) = 60°

M ($\angle$ ADE) = 70°

Find measure of each angle of Δ ABC



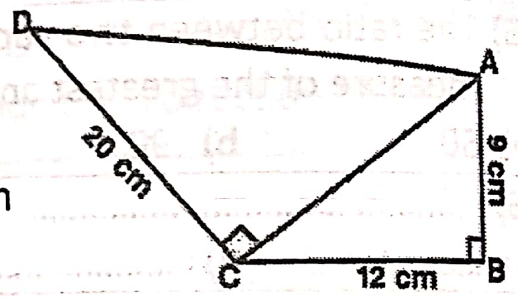
[Q4] A) In coordinate plane, draw Δ ABC where A (1 , 1) , B (5 , 0), C (5 , 5) Find the Image of Δ ABC with rotation M (O , 180°).

B) In the opposite figure:

M ($\angle$ B) = m ($\angle$ ACD) = 90°,

AB = 9 cm, BC = 12 cm, DC = 20 cm

Find perimeter of ABCD



[Q5] A) In coordinate plane, draw Δ ABC where A (−2 , 0) , B (0 , 3) , C (−3 , 3) Find the Image of Δ ABC with translation (3 , 2)

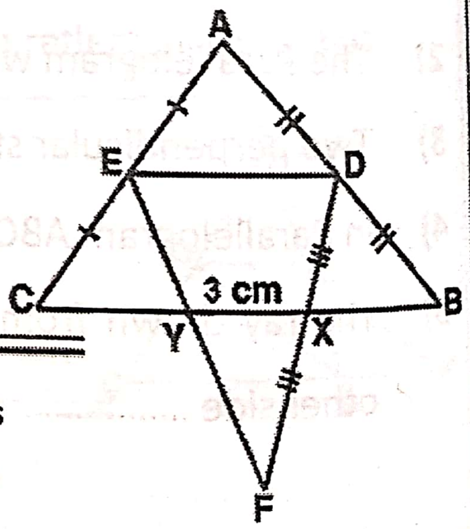
B) In the opposite figure:

Δ ABC, D is midpoint of $\overline{AB}$,

E midpoint of $\overline{AC}$,

X midpoint of $\overline{DF}$, XY = 3 cm,

Find length of $\overline{BC}$



End of the questions

GEOMETRY – MODEL NO 7

[Q1] Choose the correct answer:

(1) Sum of accumulative angles at point equals ....right angles

a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

(2) If two straight lines are intersecting, then each to vertically opposite angles are ....

a) Supplementary c) Corresponding

b) Complementary d) Equal in measure

(3) The perimeter of a rhombus whose diagonals 6 cm, 8 cm is ....

a) 14 cm b) 20 cm c) 24 cm d) 28 cm

(4) The neutral rotation is rotation with angle ....$^{\circ}$

a) 90 b) ± 180 c) -90 d) ± 360

(5) If the interior angle of a regular polygon is 108°, and its side 6cm, then its perimeter .... Cm

a) 24 b) 30 c) 36 d) 42

(6) The image of (3 , – 5) with translation .... Is (5 , – 2)

a) (2 , – 3) b) (– 2 , – 3) c) (2 , 3) d) (– 2 , 3)

[Q2] Complete each of the following:

1) The measure of exterior angle of an equilateral triangle is ......$^{\circ}$

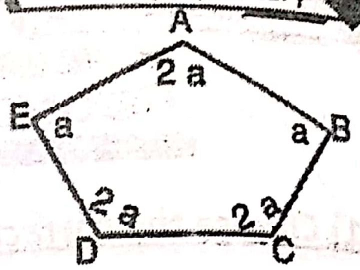
2) .... Is a rectangle with perpendicular diagonals

3) The line segment drawn between two midpoints of two sides in a triangle .... The third side

4) The image of (2 , 1) with reflection on X – axis is ....

5) In any triangle, if the measure of any angle equal sum of other two angles, then the triangle is ....

[Q3] A) In the opposite figure:



ABCDE is a pentagon,

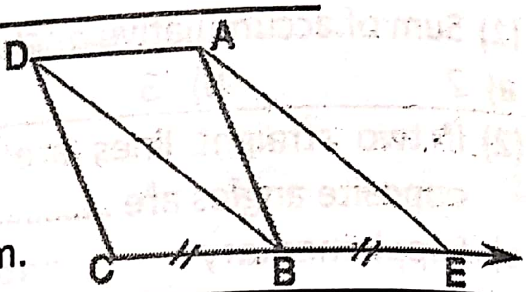
Find the value of a?

B) In the opposite figure:

ABCD is a Parallelogram,

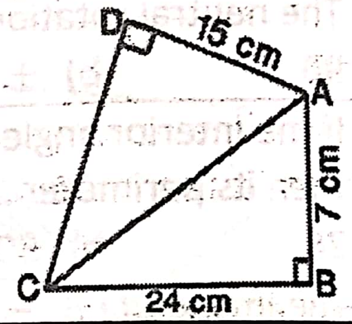
E ∈ $\overrightarrow{CB}$, EB = BC

Prove that: AEBD is a Parallelogram.



[Q4] A) On coordinate plane, draw Δ ABC, A(4 ,1) , B(2 , 4) , C(−1,3)
then draw its image with reflection on origin point

B) In the opposite figure:



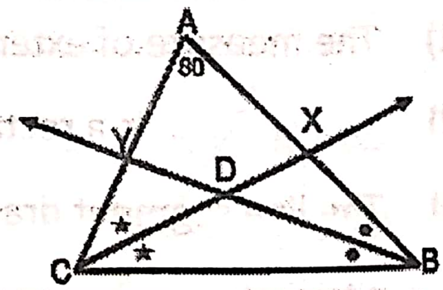
M (∠B) = m (∠D) = 90°, AB = 7 cm,

BC = 24 cm, AD = 15 cm,

Find the perimeter of ABCD

[Q5] A) On coordinate plane, draw Δ ABC, A(1 ,1) , B(3 , 1) , C (2,3)
then draw its image with rotation M (O , 90°) .

B) In the opposite figure:



$\overrightarrow{CX}$ bisects ∠ ACB

$\overrightarrow{BY}$ bisects ∠ ABC, m (∠ A) = 80°

Find m (∠ XDY)

End of the questions

GEOMETRY – MODEL No 8

[Q1] *Choose the correct answer:*

(1) The measures of interior angle of a regular octagon = ...°

a) 108 b) 120 c) 135 d) 1080

(2) If ABCD is a rhombus, m (∠ ACB) = 32°, then m (∠ D) = ...°

a) 32 b) 26 c) 64 d) 116

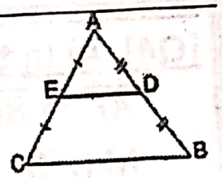
(3) M (∠ A) + reflex (∠ A) = ... right angles

a) two b) Three c) Four d) Five

(4) In the opposite figure:

D,E midpoints of AB , AC

Then DE : BC = ...



a) 1 : 2 b) 2 : 1 c) 1 : 3 d) 3 : 1

(5) The image of(3 , 5) with rotation M (O , –90°) is ....

a) (−3 ,5) b) (−5 , 3) c) (3 , −5) d) (−3 , −5)

(6) If ∠ A complements ∠ B , ∠ B supplements ∠ C, m (∠A) = 30°

then m (∠ C) = ...°

a) 60 b) 120 c) 150 d) 180

[Q2] Complete each of the following:

1) The square is .... with perpendicular diagonals

2) The ray drawn from midpoint of a side of triangle parallel to other side .... The third side

3) In Δ ABC, if m (∠A) : m (∠B) : m (∠C)= 1 : 2 : 3, then m (∠C)=....

4) The perimeter of a rhombus with diagonals **12** cm , **16** cm is .....

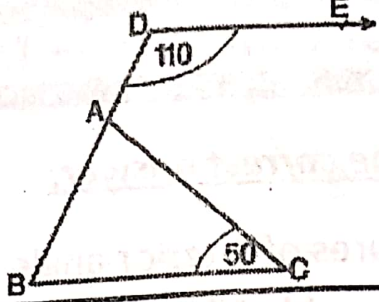
5) The image of (−3, 2) by translation 3 units in negative direction of X-axis is point ....

[Q3] A) In the opposite figure:

$\overrightarrow{DE} // \overline{CB}$, m (∠ D) = 110°

M (∠ C) = 50°

Find by prove m (∠ DAC)

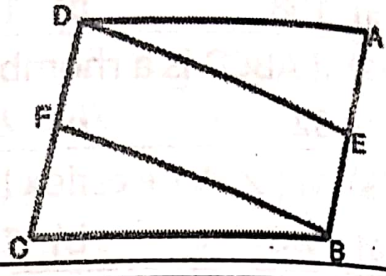


B) In the opposite figure:

ABCD is Parallelogram,

E midpoint of $\overline{AB}$, F midpoint of $\overline{AC}$

Prove that: DEBF is Parallelogram

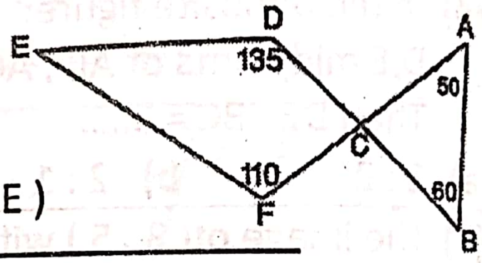


[Q4] A) In the opposite figure:

$\overline{AF} \cap \overline{BD}$ = { C }, M(∠A) = 50°,

M (∠B) = 60°, M(∠D) =135°,

M(∠F) = 110°, Find with proof: m (∠ E)

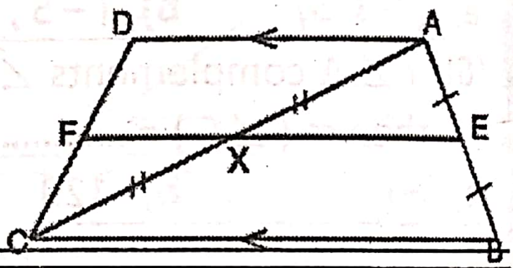


B) In the opposite figure:

$\overline{AD} // \overline{BC}$, E midpoint of $\overline{AB}$

X midpoint of $\overline{AC}$

Prove that: F is midpoint of $\overline{DC}$

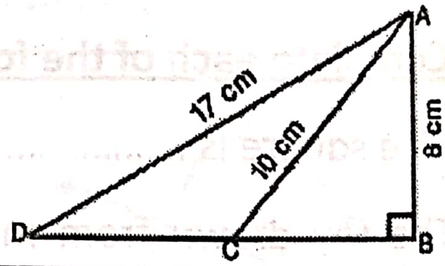


[Q5] A) In the opposite figure:

Δ ABC right at B, AB = 8 cm,

AC = 10 cm, AD = 17 cm

Find the perimeter of Δ ADC



B) In a coordinate plane, draw rectangle ABCD where A(2 , 5) , B(6,5) C(6,8) , D(2,8). Find the image of rectangle ABCD with reflection in origin point

End of the questions

Geometry – Model No 9

[Q1] Choose the correct answer:

(1) The measure of interior angle of a regular polygon with 10 sides is ....°

a) 72 b) 108 c) 144 d) 150

(2) The image of the point (–3 , 5) by rotation about the origin and with an angle of measure 90^0 is ...

a) (5 , 3) b) (– 5 , 3) c) (3 , 5) d) (– 5 , – 3)

(3) The smallest number of the acute angles in any triangle is...

a) Zero b) 1 c) 2 d) 3

(4) The side length of a rhombus whose perimeter 20 cm =.....

a) 10 cm b) 5 cm c) 80 cm d) 40 cm

(5) The parallelogram whose diagonals are perpendicular and not equal in length is called ....

a) Rhombus b) Square c) Rectangle d) Trapezium

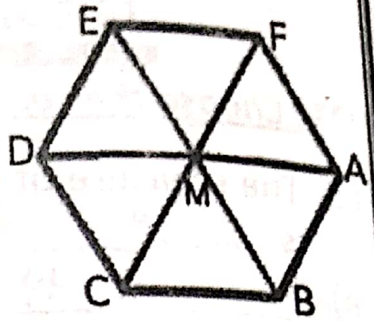
(6) The image of the point (–1 , 3) by translation (4 , –2) is ...

a) (3 , 1) b) (3 , –1) c) (5 , 1) d) (5 , –5)

[Q2] Complete each of the following:

1) The rhombus is a parallelogram in which ....
2) The length of a line segment joining the midpoints of two sides of a triangle equals...........
3) The parallelogram whose diagonals are perpendicular and equal in length is ....
4) The parallelogram whose perimeter **24** cm and the length of one of its sides is **7** cm, then the length of its adjacent side equals...........
5) The image of the point (3 , 4) by reflection in the X -axis is...........and its image by reflection in the Y-axis is...........

[Q3] A) In the opposite figure:



ABCDEF is a regular hexagon with center M

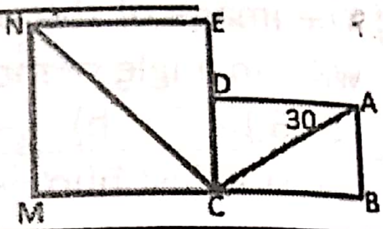
Find:

① Image of Δ AMF with rotation M (M,60°)

② Image of Δ AMF with reflection in point M

③ Image of Δ AMF with reflection on $\overleftrightarrow{AD}$

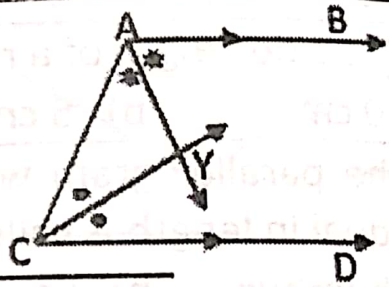
B) In the opposite figure:



ABCD is a rectangle, ECMN is a square

M (∠ CAD) = 30°, Find m (∠ CAN)

[Q4] A) In the opposite figure:

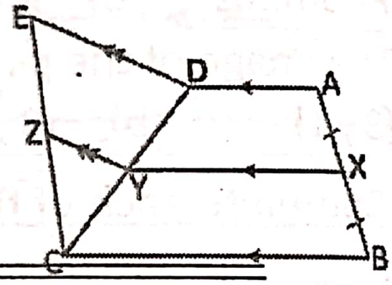


$\overrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overrightarrow{CD}$, $\overrightarrow{AY}$ bisects ∠ BAC

$\overrightarrow{CY}$ bisects ∠ ACD

Find with proof: m (∠ AYC)

B) In the opposite figure:

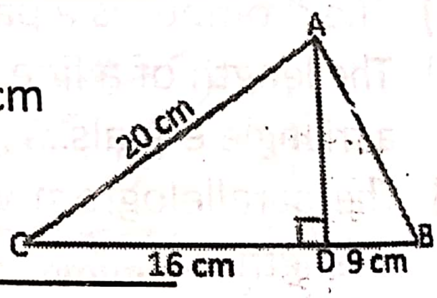


$\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{XY} \parallel \overline{BC}$, $\overline{YZ} \parallel \overline{DE}$

X midpoint of $\overline{AB}$

Prove that: Z is midpoint of $\overline{EC}$

[Q5] A) In the opposite figure:



$\overline{AD} \perp \overline{BC}$, AC = 20 cm, BD = 9 cm, CD = 16 cm

① Find the length of AD, AB

② Find the area of Δ ABC

B) On a square lattice, draw square ABCD where A (1 , 1) , B (4 ,2) C (3 , 5) , D (0 , 4) then Find its image with translation $\overline{AB}$ in direction of $\overrightarrow{AB}$

End of the questions

GEOMETRY – MODEL NO 10

[Q1] *Choose the correct answer:*

(1) Sum of measures of interior angles in any polygon of n sides is (..........) × 180°

a) $n+2$ b) $n-2$ c) $2-n$ d) $\frac{n}{2}$

(2) The concave polygon has at least .... angle

a) Acute b) Obtuse c) Straight d) reflex

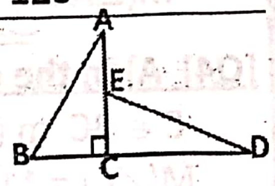
(3) In Parallelogram ABCD, m (∠A) = $\frac{1}{2}$ m (∠B), then m (∠ B)= .....°

a) 30 b) 60 c) 90 d) 120

(4) In the opposite figure:

Δ ABC is image of Δ DEC

with rotation its center C with angle ....°

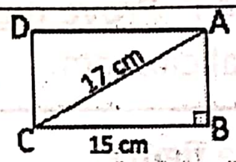


a) 90 b) −90 c) 180 d) 360

(5) In the opposite figure:

ABCD is a rectangle

its area .... cm²



a) 13 b) 26 c) 120 d) 136

(6) The sum of the measure of the exterior angles of a triangle =.....

a) 90° b) 108° c) 180° d) 360°

[Q2] Complete each of the following:

1) The image of point (− 2 , 0) is itself with reflection in ....

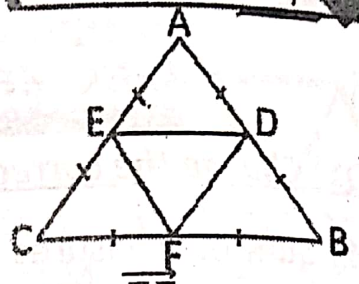
2) The sum of measures of the interior angles of a polygon is 18 × 180° then the number of its sides is ....

3) In Δ ABC if m (∠ A) + m (∠C) > m (∠B), then m (∠B) ...... 90°

4) The square is a rectangle in which ....

5) The image of the point (2 , 3) by translation MN , in direction $\overrightarrow{MN}$, where M (2 , −1) , N (5 , 1) is ....

[Q3] A) In the opposite figure:



Δ ABC is an equilateral

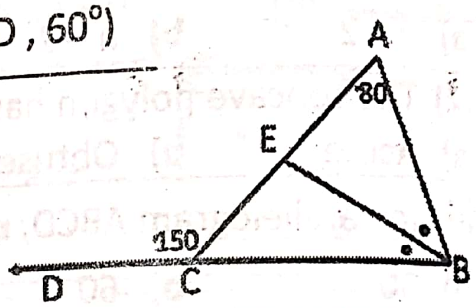
D , E , F midpoints of its sides, Find:

① Image of Δ ADE with reflection in DE

② Image of Δ ADE with translation EF in direction $\overrightarrow{EF}$

③ Image of Δ ADE with rotation M (D , 60°)

B) In the opposite figure:

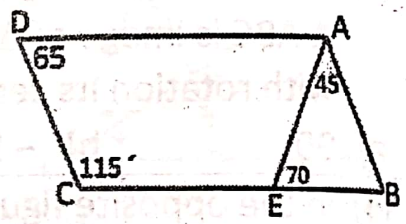


Δ ABC , E ∈ AC , D ∈ BC

$\overrightarrow{BE}$ bisects ∠ ABC, m (∠ A) = 80°

M(∠ACD) = 150°

[Q4] A) In the opposite figure:



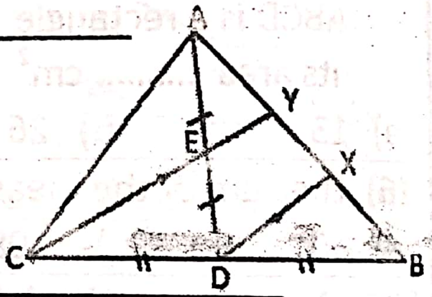
E ∈ BC, m (∠D) = 65°

M(∠C) = 115°, m (∠AEB) = 70°,

M (∠ BAE) = 45°, **Prove that:**

ABCD is a Parallelogram.

B) In the opposite figure:

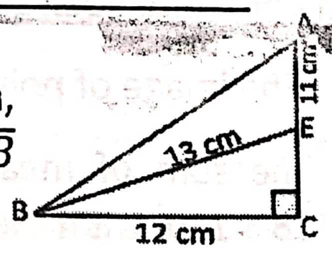


$\overline{XD}$ // $\overline{YC}$, D is midpoint of $\overline{BC}$,

E is midpoint of $\overline{AD}$

Prove that: AY = XY = XB

[Q5] A) In the opposite figure:



Δ ABC is right at C, AE = 11 cm, BE = 13 cm,

BC = 12 cm, Find the length of $\overline{EC}$, $\overline{AB}$

then Find the area of Δ ABC

B) On a square lattice, draw Δ ABC, A(3,−1) , B(5,2) , C(−2,4) then Find its image with rotation M (O , 180°)

End of the questions